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OPPORTUNITY OFTEN KNOCKS

at a locked door! A bank account is the key to most situations! Be prepared when the next knock comes.

We pay 4 per cent interest on Time Deposits.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE

ORDINANCES NUMBER 36 AND 40.

WHEREAS, on the 2nd day of April 1915, the motion passed which fixed the tax rate for the year 1915, and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Crossville, now desire to incorporate into an Ordinance the substance of such motion, should the same be necessary, in order that the same may meet all legal requirements.

NOW, THEREFORE, Be it Ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Crossville, that the tax rate for the year 1915 shall be ninety cent on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxable property subject to taxation within the corporate limits of Crossville, and be it further ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the Town of Crossville, that the method or manner of assessing the taxes for the Town of Crossville for the year 1915 shall be as provided in Section 16, of Chapter 362, of the Acts of Tennessee, for the year 1901, to wit: "In lieu of a city assessment it shall be the duty of the Recorder to copy in a well bound book, each assessment made for State and County purposes, of all property within the corporate limits, and certify the same to the Marshal, which shall be the City assessment."

Be it further ordained that this ordinance take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

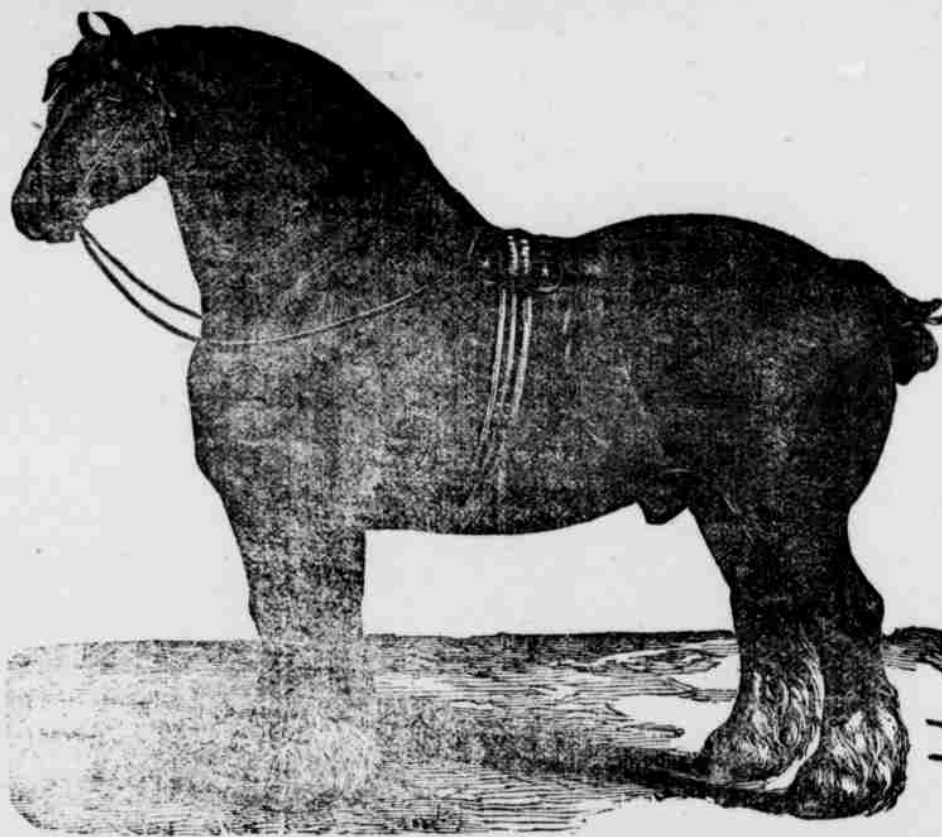
Jos. B. Johnson, Mayor,
O. B. Rector, Recorder.
Number 40:
Passed first reading Nov. 12th, 1915.
Passed second reading Nov. 13th, 1915.
Passed third reading Nov. 15th, 1915.
Published November 17th, 1915.
Number 36:
Approved Oct. 27, 1915.

CHANCERY LAND SALE.

James W. Cooper, et al,
vs
Marcus Cooper, et al,
No. 1211.
Proceeding under a decree of the Chancery court, at Crossville, Tennessee, rendered on the 24th day of August, 1915, and recorded in Minute Book "H" of the said court, on pages 301 to 314 inclusive; I will offer for sale fourteen tracts of land fully set out by metes and bounds in the aforesaid decree, to which reference is had for a full description of said lands.
Said sale will be made to the highest and best bidder on the premises near Mayland, Tennessee, upon the following terms, to wit: one-fourth cash,

20 HEAD OF PURE BRED PERCHERON HORSES and MARES at AUCTION

At
Crossville,
Tennessee,
Monday,
November
22nd, 1915
at 10 a. m.



These colts were raised on my farm at Meadow View, Va. Their sires and dams are registered and are the best draft horses and mares that grow. Full particulars about their breeding will be given on day of sale. They range in age from 2 to 4 years old, full made, well shaped, the right size and the right kind for the farmer to buy. They consist of ten mares and ten geldings. If you want good farm horses or the best brood mares that money can buy don't fail to attend this sale. They are as good as grow and will be sold to the highest bidder on three and six month's time with note and approved security.

Bring your horses and mules; we will buy or exchange these good colts for mules or older horses. Positively no by-bidding. Come, if you want to make money.

Rector, Brannan & Kirby,

Managers of Sale, Knoxville, Tenn.

W. H. ASHTON, Owner, Meadow View, Va.

V. H. McLEAN, Auctioneer.

11-17-3t.

G. W. Toney,
Sheriff.

City Meat Market

Strictly Cash

Fresh Meats And Groceries. As fresh as summer roses in early dew.

Such are the eatables sold at this store. The delicate aroma of the coffee, the delicate flavor of the butter, all the appetizing points of good, sweet, clean food are carefully prepared and preserved at our store.

Even our canned and carton goods are kept in limited quantities that they may be frequently renewed. Everything is pure and clean.
Cleanliness is next to Godliness here.

Taylor Brothers.

The place to get everything good to eat.

CHANCERY LAND SALE.

In the causes of James W. and J. R. Cooper, Administrators
vs
Marcus Cooper, et al
and
W. T. Smith, et al
vs

J. W. and J. R. Cooper, et al
and
J. W. and J. R. Cooper, et al
vs

Cumberland Coal and Realty Company
I was ordered, at the last term of the Chancery Court, to sell the herein-after described tract of land to satisfy the claims and judgement of the Bank of Bell Buckle, Tennessee.

Now therefore, on Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1915, I will offer the following described tract of land at the court house door in Crossville, Tennessee. Cash sufficient to pay costs and the decree in this branch of the case will be demanded of the purchaser, the balance on a credit of six and twelve months.

Said tract of land contains 233 2-10 acres more or less, and is described by metes and bounds in minute Book H, page 349. Said book is referred to for further and full description.
This Nov. 12, 1915.

C. G. Black,
Clerk and Master.

RHEUMATISM AND ALLIED PAINS —THEY MUST GO.

The congestion of the blood in its flow causes pain. Sloan's Liniment penetrates to the congestion and starts the blood to flow freely. The body's warmth is renewed; the pain is gone. The man or woman who has rheumatism, neuralgia or other pain and fails to keep Sloan's Liniment in their home is like a drowning man refusing rope. Why suffer. Get a bottle of Sloan's. 25c and 50c. \$1.00 bottle holds six times as much as 25c size. 3.

DUE TO TARIFF REDUCTION.

In Spite of War Tax the Treasury Balance Continues to Shrink.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Special Correspondence.—That the depleted condition of the treasury is due to reduced tariff rates rather than diminished imports, is clearly shown by statistics which disprove the following statements recently made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo:

DECREASED IMPORTS.

"Because of the decrease of imports on account of the war, we have had an enormous deficit. This deficit would have been vastly larger, however, if the old tariff bill had been depended upon. At least \$130,000,000 would have been added to the deficit had the country depended upon the old bill."

That Mr. McAdoo, ignorantly or intentionally, misstated the facts will be apparent when the record of his own Department are considered.

BIG SHRINKAGE

For the nine months of the present year ended September, 1915, there were imported into the United States goods to the value of \$1,302,000,000, in spite of the war. On these imports the Government realized revenue in the sum of \$148,224,997, or an average rate of duty on all goods imported for this period of but 11.3 per cent—about as close to free trade as could be desired by the most ardent free trader.

For the corresponding nine months of the calendar year 1913, January-September, under the Republican tariff law, we imported goods to the value of \$1,327,000,000. On these imports the Federal Treasury realized revenue in the sum of \$242,624,859, or an average rate of duty of 18.3 per cent, the duties so distributed as to afford a fair measure of protection to all American industries and labor.

Had this average rate of duty been collected on the imports for the first nine months of the present year, the Government would have realized revenue in the sum of \$238,266,000, or \$90,000,000 more than was actually realized. For this period the low duty rate of the Democratic law represents a monthly loss of \$10,000,000 of revenue to the Government. Bear this in mind, the anemic condition of the Treasury is not due to decreased imports but to the fact that so many are coming in without paying a cent of revenue to the Government.

ALL RIGHT AT FIRST.

On September 30, 1913, after nearly seven months of Democratic rule, the net balance in the general fund of the Treasury was \$123,000,000. On March 4, 1913, when President Wilson was inaugurated, this balance amounted to \$149,000,000. The Democrats were presented with a handsome Treasury surplus on March 4th with which to set up housekeeping. The Underwood tariff law went on the statute books October 4th, 1913, business went to smash, and the revenues began to dwindle. However, due to the fact that Republican rates on wool and sugar prevailed for a portion of that fiscal year, the Treasury was able to limp through with but a small deficit on June 30, 1914.

With wool on the free list, the duty on sugar reduced, and millions of dollars worth of imports coming in free, things went from bad to worse, and the outbreak of the European war was instantly seized upon as a pretext for saddling the country with the war revenue measure. Every device known to a tricky bookkeeper was employed by Secretary McAdoo to make a good showing for June 30, 1915, and yet there was a huge deficit on that date. On September 30, 1915, the net balance in the general fund had sunk to less than \$41,000,000. By a piece of financial ledgerdom characteristic of Mr. McAdoo, the credits to disbursing officers and the national bank-note redemption fund were switched to the live asset column of the Treasury statement, and on October first, 1915, the net balance was inflated to \$128,000,000, an increase of \$87,000,000 over night.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

About the time Mr. McAdoo was making the statement to the people of Salt Lake, above quoted, a bulletin was issued by Secretary Redfield's department, which stated: "Duty-free imports comprised 71.6 per cent of the total imports for September, 1915, and 61 per cent of those of September, 1914."

That is the prime reason, together with the extravagance of the last Democratic Congress, for the Treasury deficit, and no argument of Mr. McAdoo, however ingenious, can alter the fact.